[THURSDAY, *December* 8, 1768.] [NUMB. 1353.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Auguſt 11, 1768.
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H	M.	ſets ☉ H.	M.
THURSDAY	29	8	after 7	24	before 5	
FRIDAY	●	9	7	24	5	
SATURDAY	1	10	7	24	5	
SUNDAY	2	10	7	25	5	
MONDAY	3	11	7	25	5	
TUESDAY	4	12	7	25	5	
WEDNESDAY	5	1	7	25	5	

New Moon at Friday 4 in the Forenoon.

Days 9 Hours 12 Minutes long, the 8th.

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Flour——	18s. od.	Pork	72s. od.
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Weſt-India Rum	4s. 3d.	Bohea Tea	3s. 10d.
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Molaſſes	2s. 2d.	Oak ditto ☞	20s. od

From the London Magazine, *Auguſt*, 1768.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

ARTICLES of Intelligence have for ſome Time been daily reiterated in the public Papers, importing that Government has adopted and reſolved to purſue vigorous Meaſures relative to our American Colonies; by which I underſtand, that an Armament is meant to be ſent thither, to act offenſively againſt the Inhabitants; and that Troops were actually ordered on this Service, has been frequently aſſerted; and though for ſome Time I have *flattered* myſelf that theſe Aſſertions were but the idle Suggeſtions of thoſe ignorant and inhuman Wretches among us, who wiſh to ſee the Miſeries of War tranſplanted into our Colonies, as a Puniſhment for their Temerity, in denying the Omnipotence of a Britiſh Parliament, and its Right of diſpoſing of their Property; yet I now begin to fear there is ſome Reality in theſe Reports, which muſt be alarming to all but the Ignorant. I have already publickly deſired, (and now repeat my Deſire) to know from the Abettors of theſe hoſtile Meaſures, in what Service a military Force is to be employed on its Arrival in America? Is it to intimidate or inſult a People who live in perfect Submiſſion to the Civil Authority? or is it to murder thoſe who have the honeſt Fortitude to proteſt againſt an Infringement of our natural Rights? Theſe being the only Services in which Troops can be employed, in the preſent Situation of Things, unleſs an accidental Rabble might give them an Opportunity to repeat the Tragic Scene lately exhibited in St. George's Fields.

When I reflect on the Importance of our Connections with theſe Colonies; when I conſider that the Balance of Trade to almoſt every other Country is againſt us, and that it is our Commerce with them which alone affords Employment, and, conſequently Subſiſtence to our Manufacturers, I am not a little alarmed at the precipitate Reſolutions ſo inconſiderately taken on an Object of the laſt Importance to the very Being of this Kingdom. The great Object of our preſent Diſpute with the Colonies is the Right of Parliamentary Taxation, which this Kingdom has lately aſſumed; but which they deny, and ſupport their Denial by Arguments which are yet unanſwered; every Attempt that has been made for that Purpoſe having only expoſed the Weakneſs of our Pretenſions. But if in Reality we have the Right which we claim, we have Men of ſufficient Ability to make it apparent; which, if practicable, it is not only our Intereſt, but Duty to do, ſince convincing the Coloniſts of the Juſtice of our Pretenſions, would be the moſt natural, and, I believe moſt ſucceſsful Method of engaging their Compliance.

But from the Weakneſs of the Attempts already made for that Purpoſe, and from the Veneration they entertain for the Sentiments of thoſe wiſe and illuſtrious Patriots, Lord Chatham, and the preſent Lord High Chancellor, (expreſſed on this Subject) confirmed by the Reaſon and Aptitude of Things, I am fully convinced that the Parliament of this Kingdom has no conſtitutional Right to diſpoſe of the Property of our Fellow-Subjects in America, until they are repreſented therein, which, at preſent, is far from being the Caſe.

We honour our glorious Anceſtors for their Magnanimity in defending and tranſmitting to us the Bleſſings of our happy Conſtitution, and ſhall we condemn our American Brethren for endeavouring to preſerve the Rights of this very Conſtitution, and tranſmit them inviolate to their Deſcendants? Shall we puniſh in them the very Conduct we juſtly applaud in our Progenitors? Or, in a Word, ſhall we become the Abettors of Injuſtice, and that towards our Brethren and Fellow-Subjects, Deſcendants from our common Anceſtors, and Heirs to our common Privileges? I bluſh, my Countrymen, at the Thought! Yet what elſe can be intended by thoſe vigorous Meaſures which are to be purſued? Meaſures, pregnant with the moſt fatal Conſequences to the common and inſeparable Intereſt of this Kingdom and her Colonies! Should an Armament be ſent to America, to enforce a Submiſſion to Impoſitions which they judge unconſtitutional, ſhould our natural Superiority prevail, and ſhould their natural Affection to us engage them rather to ſubmit to the Tyranny of their Parent Country, than implore foreign Aid; or, in a Word, ſhould we reduce them to the moſt abject Submiſſion, even then our very Succeſs would prove our Ruin. Tho' oppreſſed by our Force, their Reſentment at our Injuſtice would prompt them to revenge our Inhumanity, by deſtroying all Intercourſe with the Kingdom, a Meaſure, which by their Situation, is eaſily practicable, and would render them uſeleſs to us. Our Trade would then languiſh, our Labourers ſtarve, and inteſtine Diviſions accelerate our fall. Theſe Conſequences, however melancholy, are the moſt favourable which can reſult from thoſe vigorous Meaſures which ſome ſo eagerly deſire. But ſhould a hardy and brave People, inflamed by the Love of Liberty, even to Enthuſiaſm, reſiſt our Force, and urged to deſpair, ſhould they prefer foreign Protection to Britiſh Tyranny, what would be the Conſequence? What an increaſe of Wealth and Power would the Acceſſion of theſe Colonies convey to our natural Enemies? Theſe Events to many may appear chimerical, but my Situation has furniſhed me with peculiar Advantages of judging on this Subject, and I wiſh our Miſconduct may not too ſoon convince us of their Reality.

We are told, and ſhall be told that we are loaded with heavy Taxes, and that Juſtice requires that our fellow-Subjects in America ſhould ſhare the Burthen. By this, my Countrymen, you are rendered the Dupes to Miniſterial Policy. Impoſitions are not extended to America with Deſign to leſſen your Taxes, but to augment the Number of Placemen, and the Power of the Crown, already too enormous; beſides, it ought to be conſidered, that in compelling the Colonies to purchaſe our Manufactures, they pay all the Taxes impoſed on our Manufactures in the advanced Price to which they are raiſed by theſe Taxes; and if that is not an equitable Share of the common Burthen, why is not Application made in a conſtitutional Manner to the Aſſemblies of their Repreſentatives, as was practiſed during the late War, when they amply demonſtrated their Loyalty, by complying with every Requiſition made by his Majeſty; and when Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and Connecticut alone, raiſed and ſupported Ten Thouſand Soldiers for the common Service, though the Pay of the private Men was neceſſarily three Times greater than that of thoſe in the Pay of this Kingdom: and curſed be the Policy of that ignorant Financier who firſt deſtroyed this conſtitutional Method of obtaining Aſſiſtance from the Colonies; and inſtead, projected the Stamp-Act, thereby impairing their natural Affection to this Kingdom, and exciting Jealouſy and diſtruſt of its Intentions. This, however, might have been overcome by the equitable Repeal of that Act, had it not been followed by others of a ſimilar, and not leſs pernicious Conſequence. If the Advice of one who is actuated by a love of Juſtice, and an anxious Concern for the Proſperity of this Kingdom, might be purſued, our Pretenſions to an unconſtitutional Authority over the Colonies would ſoon be diſclaimed, and thoſe Men only employed in the public Service, who from Principle are declared Enemies to ſuch Pretenſions. This would ſoon conciliate our unhappy Differences, and revive our Commerce; the Colonies would then gratefully participate the common Burthen, when allowed to make it a voluntary Act. This is a Meaſure not only convenient, but neceſſary. The Time will ſoon arrive, when from the inceſſant migration of Foreigners to our Colonies, and their rapid Increaſe, other Motives than Force will be neceſſary to ſecure their Dependence on this Kingdom; and their Love or Hatred, notwithſtanding our preſent Difference, will then become an Object of Importance.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CAIUS MEMMIUS.

BOSTON, November 21.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

AN Order of G——r B——d's for a Thankſgiving was Yeſterday read in the ſeveral Churches; in which we are called upon to give Thanks, among other public Bleſſings, "for the opening of new Sources of Wealth to the Nation." If the *American Revenue* is hereby intended, we believe it will ſcarcely ſerve to ſlack the Thirſt of thoſe M——s and G——s who have opened it. This we know, that it has entirely choaked up or diverted another Way, a Trade, which tho' unhappily for Great-Britain, ſhe has made contraband, was in Truth a grand Source of National Wealth. Before the Project of an American Revenue, our Adventurers in that Trade had nothing to encounter more formidable than the Spaniſh and French *Guarda Coſta's*; Duties were indeed then laid upon foreign Sugars, Molaſſes, and a few other Articles, but Adminiſtration, not intending a *Revenue*, they were wiſely winkt out of Sight: Then it was, that the Silver and Gold, together with the various Products of the French and Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, the Spaniſh Main, and the Mediterranean, were drawn from theſe Places, in exchange for the Produce of the Continent, and Britiſh Manufactures; this Trade increaſed our Shipping and Seamen, and by yielding the beſt of Remittances, enabled us greatly to enlarge the Import and Conſumption of Britiſh made Goods; and ſcarce an Article of *Foreign Ware*, interfering with thoſe of our Mother Country *introduced into the Plantations thro' this Channel*; tho' from *ſelfiſh* Motives it has been otherwiſe reported to Adminiſtration: But now, unhappily for the Nation, in order to ſecure the Duties from which the American Revenue was expected; Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, &c. have been multiplied, and they enabled by new Acts of Parliament, and the Extention of former Acts to the Colonies, to harraſs and ruin the Adventurer; and what is ſtill more ſurpriſing, modern Miniſters, by adopting the Spaniſh Policy, have converted the Ships of War into mere *Guarda Coſta's*, which inſtead of aiding and aſſiſting the Merchant in the proſecution of this Trade, have been wholly employed in ſeeking its Deſtruction: The Dutch and other European Nations have availed themſelves of our Infatuation, and are now enriching their ſeveral Countries by a Trade, which has been thus torn from the Colonies, and loſt to the Nation, notwithſtanding we have ſuch peculiar Advantages for the carrying of it on.

Nov. 22. Lord Botetourt of Virginia, in the Room of the much reſpected General Amherſt, lately diſplaced, we find is arrived at his Capital, and agreeable to Prediction has begun his Adminiſtration with an Action of eclat, having not only diſſolved the patriotic Aſſembly of that Province, but been able to do it with the Advice of Council. *The diſſolving and ſuſpending American Parliaments, a Faſhion introduced by Lord H——s——gh, inſtead of*

*warding off and preventing, will rather ſerve to haſten and accompliſh the great Event.**

* [It may be doubted whether the Aſſembly was diſſolved for the Reaſon this Gentleman ſuppoſes, ſince it does not appear that the Governor gave the leaſt Hint of any ſuch Reaſon; or if he had, that the Council would on that Account have adviſed him to a Diſſolution—for the Council perfectly concurred with the Aſſembly in aſſerting their Rights—in the Petition to his Majeſty, the Memorial to the Lords and the Remonſtrance to the Parliament; the Council therefore with Reſpect to theſe Proceedings, were equally obnoxious to the Miniſtry as the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and could never have adviſed the Governor to a Diſſolution of that Houſe for a Conduct which they could not cenſure without condemning themſelves: Beſides the leaſt Hint from the Governor, or even Suſpicion, that the Aſſembly was diſſolved for ſuch a Cauſe, would have been a ſure Means of the Re-election of every Man of them that concurred in the Meaſures, and of the Rejection of every one who did not; which would entirely have defeated the ſuppoſed Deſign of the Diſſolution, by producing an Aſſembly much more unanimous and firm than the laſt, in Oppoſition to the Miniſterial Scheme of enſlaving the Colonies.]

Nov. 23. This Day C—m—r P—n exhibited himſelf upon Change for a few Minutes; *and appeared a ſtriking Inſtance* of the *Contempt* and *Hatred* which thoſe Men draw upon themſelves from their fellow Citizens, who have dared to miſrepreſent and injure their Country in Order to gratify their avaricious Cravings.

General Gage this Day ſet out on his Return to New-York, (without Doubt fully) convinced, that it is owing to the baſeſt Miſrepreſentation, that this loyal and orderly People have been treated with ſo great *Inſult* and *Indignity*, as to have an Army and Fleet ſent among them, as it is expreſſed by the M—r, to preſerve Order and aſſiſt the Civil Magiſtrate in the due Execution of the Laws.

Nov. 24. It is confidently reported that Commodore Hood has requeſted the B——d of C—ſ—s to let him know in Writing, what Ships of War they apprehend may be neceſſary to Winter in this Port, for the better Protection of their Perſons from Inſult, and the better to enable them to ſecure and collect the American Revenue; that he may then diſpatch the remaining Ships to their ſeveral Stations, before the Winter ſets in.—*Can we wonder that C—m—rs, P. H. B. and R. have been ſo intoxicated with the Ideas of their own Importance, when a Britiſh M—r ſeems to have thought them capable of directing the Movements of ſo conſiderable a Part of the Fleet and Army?*

We hear that a Petty Officer of the Mermaid Man of War, having left his Station and deſerted, has been ſentenced by a Court-Martial held for his Trial, to be hanged on a Yard-Arm of ſaid Ship.—*It is to be feared the N. E. Expedition will occaſion a greater Loſs of Men than we at firſt apprehended.*

Nov. 25. The Town Watch has been lately greatly abuſed and interrupted in their Duty by ſome Officers, two of them came to the Town-Houſe Watch with Swords under ther Arms, calling them damned Scoundrels, forbidding them to challenge Officers as they paſſed, or to give the Time of Night in their Rounds, as alſo from keeping in the Watch Houſe, threatening that in ſuch Caſe they would have them in Irons, and bring four Regiments to blow them all to Hell; alſo telling the Watchmen they were King's Soldiers and Gentlemen, who had Orders from his Majeſty, and they were above the Selectmen who gave them their Orders: Upon another Night, other Officers came to the Dock-Watch, one of them with a drawn Hanger or Bayonet, ſtriking it againſt the Door and aſking, whether they thought the Times were now as they had been, and that they could ſtand four Regiments; alſo damning them, and threatening to burn all of us to Aſhes, and to ſend us all to Hell in one Month's Time:—At another Time the South-Watch was alſo aſſaulted, one of the Men ſtruck at, and much abuſed with profane and threatening Language. The laſt Evening a Gentleman of Diſtinction, ſeeing an Officer of a Man of War in the Coffee-Houſe, who had two Evenings before called out to him in a rude Manner, thought proper to aſk him why he was thus accoſted; upon which the Officer deſired him to go into a Room, for he wanted the Pleaſure of taking his Life; that as he did not ſuppoſe him acquainted with the Sword, Piſtols would do; he then called out to the Gentleman, will you not fight me? upon which the Gentleman deſired, and the Officer agreed to meet him at his Houſe in the Morning, to determine what was to be done; the Officer not coming, we hear the Gentleman having learned that he was a Lieut. of Marines, intended a Proſecution, but was prevented by his confining himſelf to his Ship. Captain W—n, of the Regulars, tho' bound to his good Behaviour for the Negro Buſineſs, has notwithſtanding repeated his Offences, by drawing his Sword upon ſome Perſons the laſt Evening and otherwiſe abuſing them, and we hear Complaint has been made to one of our Magiſtrates reſpecting this Affair.—*If ſuch Proceedings in our new Conſervators of the Peace were not ſo common, theſe Doings would appear ſtrange, but that they are ſo common, —this is ſtranger ſtill.*

We have Advice from New-York, that on the [illegible] laſt. there was expoſed and burnt in that City, the Effigies of G. B. and S. G. in Reſentment at [illegible] endeavouring to [illegible]

Troops quartered in this Town; contrary to the Letter and Spirit of the Act of Parliament relative to billetting Troops in America, as alſo to the Advice of his Majeſty's Council.—It is ſaid the Former has given out, that the Miſtakes of the Billetting Act will be corrected this Seſſion of Parliament; and from the Succeſs he has hitherto met with in impoſing upon a M——r, he is now vain enough to inſinuate, that he ſhall be able to influence even a Britiſh Parliament to give him Power to treſpaſs upon the Citizens.

Nov. 26. By the Ships juſt arrived from London and Briſtol, we have the agreeable Advice, that the Political Tide was turning faſt; the Merchants and Manufacturers are looking more about them, and Ad—m——n are confounded to find that inſtead of a little Faction in one Province only, as G. B. repreſented it; the whole Continent are united in Oppoſition to Meaſures, which they apprehend to be not only anti Commercial, but quite incompatable with their Rights as Men and as Britiſh Subjects: That all Parties among them diſavow the late Revenue Acts, and as its great Fautor is among the Dead, thoſe Acts being now deſtitute of all Support, will be repealed, and ſome Men among us whoſe Importance grew out of them, be returned to their primitive Inſignificancy, if not called to a ſevere Account. American Publications are now read with eagerneſs; the Principles upon which they turn, and the Spirit and Energy appearing in many of them are highly applauded: Our Cauſe is at length brought where we have long wiſhed it to be, before the Public; it can be no longer injured by falſe Gloſſes, and the baſeſt Arts: A vaſt Majority is already in our Favour; and ſhall we now renounce the Principles, in defence of which we have already gained ſuch Merit and Applauſe from our Brethren in Britain, many of whom, had at firſt Apprehenſions on the conteſted Points, different from our own? Some Tools of Power would perſuade us to this, they even beſeech us not to mention our Rights; but this would be to relinquiſh the beſt of Cauſes when we have the faireſt Proſpect of Succeſs. The Enemies to our Rights and Liberties have done their worſt, their Machinations and groſs Miſrepreſentations have procured a ſtanding Army for this Town; the inflamed Accounts, great Movements, and vaſt Expence, by which this has been effected, ſerved to fix the Attention of the Parent Country, upon the American Diſpute; the Side that is ſupported by Truth and Equity and Conſtitutional Principles, needs only Attention, in ſuch a Nation as Britain in Order to prevail; inſtead of being diſcouraged we are invited by many on the other Side of the Water, of the firſt Character for political Wiſdom, and of no ſmall influence in Government, to keep our Foot upon that Conſtitutional Ground, where from the Beginning we have placed it; they have aſſured us that this Ground will ſupport us, and we truſt in God we ſhall never be driven from it. The Miniſtry as well as the Nation will find Reaſon to rejoice at the prudent Manner in which we received the Troops, and in that Loyalty to our Sovereign, and Affection to the Parent Country, which in this People has prevailed over all Reſentment. While the Nation are anxious till they hear the Event, none we know are more diſtreſſed than thoſe who influenced or gave the Order for ſo raſh and impolitick a Step:—The Apprehenſion of deſtroying by its own Military Force, the Channels of its Commerce and the Fountain of its Wealth, or of loſing in the Affections of America, a reſource which nothing elſe can ſupply, has at length thoroughly alarmed the Nation: Who would have thought that any M——r would have driven ſo near a Precipice! We are now told that a Retreat is wiſhed for, in conſiſtence with the Honour of Government; this is what we ſincerely wiſh. Selfiſh and wicked Servants, with a tolerable Share of Art may hold out falſe Lights, eſpecially, when the Scene of Action is diſtant, by which wiſe and great Men may be miſled; but is it not true Honour to rectify Miſtakes upon the avowed Principles of Truth and Equity? however this may be, we hope America will never renounce the Rights of Britiſh Subjects to form a Screen for any Miniſter.

Nov. 27. It ſeems not improper for the Day, to reflect with Concern on the Drunkenneſs, Debaucheries, and other Extravagancies which prevail by Means of the Troops being quartered in the midſt of a Town, where diſtilled Spirits are ſo cheap and plenty; as alſo on the many ſevere Whippings which have been occaſioned thereby the laſt Week; and we cannot but expreſs our Fears, that Boſton will before the Spring, produce as great a Change upon a Parcel of the beſt Soldiers of Britain, as the City of Capua did in a ſhorter Space of Time upon Hannibal's brave Army impolitickly quartered therein.

By Capt. Dunn, arrived at Philadelphia, from Cork, we have theſe further advices, viz.

L E G H O R N, Auguſt 21.

THE Marquis de Chauvelin, hath demanded that all the ſhips of Corſica, ſhall carry flags bearing the arms of France, and all thoſe who, after a certain time, ſhall not be provided with them, will then be conſidered by the French ſhips as pirates.

L O N D O N,

Sept. 6. Diviſions run remarkably high in the Miniſtry reſpecting the affairs of America.

Extract of a letter from Neufchatel, Auguſt 4.

"You have here the ſentence which the King of "Pruſſia has paſſed againſt the inhabitants of this "town, on account of the murder of the Advo-"cate-General Gaudot, whom his Majeſty had ap-"pointed Lieutenant-Governor of this principality.

"I. The four Burghmaſters (or chief Magiſ-"trates) to go to the Caſtle, and there, upon "their knees, aſk pardon of the Governor.

"II. The Burghers (or Townſmen) ſhall be "diſarmed for Two years.

"III. The Town ſhall pay all the charges.

"IV. The company of Grenadiers ſhall be broke, with ignominy, to perpetuity."———

Extract of a letter from Leghorne, Auguſt 26.

"We are told here, that affairs are ſoon likely to change their appearance in Corſica; that the Marquis de Chauvelin, on his arrival, will publiſh letters patent, in the King's name, inviting the inhabitants to acknowledge the dominion of his Majeſty, and to ſubmit thereto, in conſequence of the right of ſovereignty which has been ceded to him by the republic of Genoa; and that if this invitation ſhould have no effect, the war will become very hot in the iſland. It muſt be allowed in general that the French have a great advantage over the Corſicans, as all their warlike implements, and particularly their artillery, much ſurpaſs that of the others: and beſides, by ſuperiority of mariners they are in poſſeſſion of the beſt ports of the Iſlands; ſo that it will be very eaſy for them to get from Provence every thing they ſtand in need of. From all theſe circumſtances it may be concluded, that if the Corſicans are not aſſiſted by ſome foreign power, they will be obliged to ſubmit.

Sept. 20. It was rumoured this morning, that letters are received from Gibraltar, which mention Commodore Spry's having demanded ſatisfaction of the French Commander in Corſica, for ſome inſults committed on an Engliſh ſhip in the Mediterranean.

Sept. 22 They talk now at the weſt end of the town, and it is aſſerted by many ſhrewd politicians, that Corſica will eventually ſubmit to France, provided that reſtleſs nation will grant them a free trade, and ſome immunities, which were always refuſed by their former Maſters, the infatuated, cruel, and blood thirſty Genoeſe. If this takes place, 'tis ſaid Paoli is to be created a Peer of France, with a handſome penſion annexed thereto during life.

We are told that a certain lady of faſhion has at this time near 3000 l. per annum ariſing from the half of the ſalaries of places which her intereſt has procured for different perſons.

A great man is ſaid to have declared, that the Court of Verſailles, by their late invaſion of Corſica and ſearching foreign ſhips belonging to our allies in the Mediterranean, have as fully declared war againſt Great-Britain and her allies, as if they had done it by the mouth of their ambaſſador.

Some of the late Dutch mails have brought advice, that 10 per cent. duties, are laid on all Engliſh manufactures imported into the Hanoverian dominions; and theſe letters add, that if our government does not make a proper proviſion for paying the debt contracted in the late war in Germany, that ſome of the German powers will come to a determination of prohibiting all the Engliſh manufactures, until their demands are paid.

Sept. 24. Letters by this day's mails inform us, that it is not probable the porte will proceed to extremities againſt Ruſſia; and that they only mean to demand ſatisfaction of the Ruſſians for having attacked and ſeized the town of Balta, in Little-Tartary, where ſome Poliſh Confederates had taken refuge; ſo that if the court of Ruſſia refuſe not ſatisfaction on this account, all further troubles will be prevented.

CHARLES-TOWN (South Carolina) Nov. 14.

The northweſtern, north, and northeaſtern parts of this province, have lately been ſo greatly improved, that (altho' ſo many of the people have been a long time paſt employed in the works of reformation, or regulation) we are informed, the quantity of hemp made laſt year, is nearly double this; that the inhabitants now manufacture moſt of their linens (ſuch as coſt in England from 12 to 18 d. a yard) linſey-woolſeys, and even coarſe cloth; that it hath been propoſed, ſhortly to eſtabliſh a ſtocking-manufactory amongſt them; that ſaw-mills are erecting in different parts; and that the produce of good wheat has been ſo great this year, that we may ſoon expect, from Camden alone, 3000 barrels of flour and 1500 of ſhip bread.

B O S T O N, November 28.

We hear via Salem, that a veſſel is ſunk off Manchester, (Cape Ann) the maſt of which was ſeen on Monday; and that a cheſt and ſome other articles have been taken up there.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bergen in Norway, to his Correſpondent in Leith, dated Auguſt 22, 1708.

"A few days ago arrived here, 7 ſail of French Iceland fiſhermen, part of a fleet of ſeventy ſail,

who, on their ſtation off Iceland, were boarded by a French ſhip of war, with orders for them immediately to make the beſt of their way to France, for that war with England was juſt on the point of being declared. There are ſeveral more of the fleet arrived in the river, and ſeveral others put into the northern ports of this kingdom."

Friday laſt arrived here another of the tranſport ſhips with troops from Ireland: One tranſport is yet miſſing.

—The command of the troops in the eaſtern diſtrict now devolves on Brigadier General Pomeroy.

Laſt week a court martial was held on board his Majeſty's ſhip Mermaid, for the trial of ſome ſailors for deſertion: two were ſentenced to be flogged from ſhip to ſhip, and another is condemned to be hanged, who, it is ſaid, will be executed to-morrow.

Thurſday laſt a man was tried here before the ſuperior court, for ſeducing a ſoldier to deſert, and was acquitted.

It is feared that ſome veſſels have been loſt on this coaſt, in the ſtorm on Sunday ſe'nnight, for ſome ſea cheſts, a woman's riding-hood, and other things have been drove aſhore near Beverly.

Yeſterday arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip Roſe of 20 guns, from New-Providence, where ſhe carried Governor Shirley, ſon of William Shirley, Eſq; formerly Governor of this province.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Your may boldly aſſure your Readers, that the Spirit of Manufacturing is ſo prevalent in this Town, that we have a conſiderably greater Number of Looms for Weaving Woolen and Linen Cloths, than we have Dwelling Houſes: and the Inhabitants having now taſted the Sweets of their Induſtry, are determined to proſecute it with the utmoſt Vigour. *Middletown, Nov.* 3, 1768.

PROVIDENCE, in Rhode-Iſland) Nov. 16.

We learn from Brookfield, that on the 15th inſt. at night, on the road between that place an South-Hadley, Mr. Charles Wood, a perſon well reſpected in that neighbourhood, was ſtopped by three men, who beat and abuſed him in a moſt ſhocking manner, wounded him with a ſword, and after having robbed him of 80 dollars in caſh, and a quantity of leather, the inhuman ruffians left him tied to a tree, ſome diſtance from the road. His cries brought to his aſſiſtance ſome people travelling that way, who conducted him to a houſe, but his life was deſpaired of. One hundred and fifty dollars are offered for diſcovery and apprehending the perpetrators of this horrid piece of barbarity.

NEW-PORT, November 28.

Laſt Thurſday morning arrived here Capt. William Grinnell, in the ſloop Tom, from Philadelphia: He left Cape-May the Saturday before; and the night following came on a very hard gale from N. E. by E. to N. W. by N. with much hail, rain and ſnow, which continued 48 hours; In which he had the misfortune to loſe a conſiderable quantity of flour, &c. off his deck,

By a letter from St. Vincent we are informed,—That not long ſince, Mr. Hurſt, a Cuſtom-houſe Waiter, went on board the ſchooner Sally, Capt. Hobbs, lying at anchor in Terrel's-Bay; and without ceremony demanded the veſſel's papers: Being aſked what right he had to the papers, he cock'd his piſtol, pointed it at the Captain, and ſaid if he did not retire to his cabbin, he would blow his brains out. The Captain went into the cabbin, and the Waiter went to hoiſting out and weighing the coffee on board, to ſee whether there were not a ſufficient trifle, more than was properly cleared, to condemn the veſſel, &c. But finding all regular and right, he told the Captain, he did not want to take any advantage of him, &c.

The above is inſerted by particular requeſt.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.

From Eaſton, in Northampton County, we learn, that one William Hewitt of Plainfield townſhip, was lately murdered, and robbed of four Pounds ſeventeen ſhillings in caſh, by a certain Thomas Wilſon, who had been entertained with extraordinary civility at Hewitt's houſe for a week before; as Hewitt was going to a neighbour's houſe to pay for a cow, the villain having a loaded gun, ſhot him with a brace of balls, then rifled him of the ſaid ſum and made off undiſcovered.

By Capt. Montgomery, in 7 weeks from Liſbon, we learn, that a little before he ſailed, an expreſs arrived there from Bilboa, with an account of the loſs of 14 or 15 ſail of French veſſels (ſeveral of them laden with corn for Liſbon) which were drove aſhore in the Bay of Biſcay, in a very hard gale of wind, and every perſon on board them periſhed; that the gale was ſo violent that ſeveral houſes were unroofed, many chimnies were thrown down, and other damage done by it, between Bourdeaux Bayonne.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

Capt. James Chambers, of this Port, is arrived at Auguſtine with Troops, from Penſacola: On his Voyage he met with a Violent Gale of Wind, in which he loſt his Maſt, had 4 Feet Water in his Hold, where ſome of the ſick Soldiers were drown'd.

By Letters from Sanduſky-Bay, of the 11th of October, we learn, That on the Night of the 5th of the ſame Month ſome Gentlemen on their Way down from Detroit, were robbed of many Things of Value, ſuppoſed by ſome ſtraggling Indians; that the Sloop Charlotte, was caſt away in a Gale of Wind, the latter End of September, on Lake Erie; and that on the 3d of October, the Schooner Boſton, was burnt in Gat-Fiſh Creek, on the ſame Lake, imagined to be done by the French or Indians.

On Thurſday Evening laſt his Excellency General Gage, with ſeveral Officers of his Majeſty's Army, arrived here by Land from Boſton.

Capt. Friſbee in a Schooner from St. Auguſtine, acquaints us of the Arrival there of the Captains Chambers and Braſs, both of this Port, from Penſacola, with each a Number of Troops on board, and which having landed, they were preparing to ſail again for Penſacola, in order to bring the Remainder.

One Mr. Martin, Mate of Capt. Friſbee, ſoon after the Arrival of the Schooner, on Wedneſday Evening laſt Week, in attempting to get on board, unhappily ſlipt into the Water between the Schooner and another Veſſel, and was drown'd:—The next Morning the Body was taken up.

We hear from Long-Iſland, that laſt Saturday Morning, William Nicol, Eſq; one of the General Aſſembly of this Colony, for the County of Suffolk, being on his way to this City, was taken ill very ſuddenly, and expired ſoon after.—He had been many Years Speaker of the Houſe, and ſupported a Character unblemiſhed.

Sunday his Majeſty's Sloop of War the Gaſpee, Capt. Denniſton, arrived here from Boſton.

A CHARITY SERMON will be preached on Sunday next in the Forenoon, by the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, at St. Paul's Chapel, for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City.

On Tueſday Night a Chimney having accidentally taken Fire, a Boy, Son of Mr. Sheaf, of this City, endeavouring to extinguiſh it, had a Fall, by which he was much bruiſed, and had his Arm broke.

The following Errata in the Copy of Inſtructions to the City Members, publiſhed in our laſt, the Reader is deſired to correct,

In the laſt Clauſe--inſtead of "We therefore do *intreat*, read *inſtruct* you." And in the ſame Clauſe—inſtead of "anſwer'd in a *reſpectable*, read *reſpectful* Manner."

[☞ *The Anatomiſt and other Matters, which we were under a Neceſſity to poſtpone, will be in our next.*]

IN Mr. Draper's Boſton Paper (publiſhed by the Governors Authority) of the 24th of Nov. After the Account of burning the Effigies in this City on the 14th of that Month, copied exactly from this Journal of the 17th, and alſo mentioning, that "it is ſaid, among the Toaſts drank at a Meeting of 92 reſpectable Tradeſmen of New-York, was the following,—*Confuſion to General G——ſe, and Succeſs to Brown, the brave Weaver of Boſton.*" Mr. Draper adds the following Paragraph, viz.

OUR Readers may be ignorant of the Occaſion of the foregoing Proceedings at New-York, we would inform them that a Journal of the Proceedings in the Town of Boſton ſince the firſt Arrival of Troops, with Remarks on many Paragraphs, are ſent weekly there, and publiſhed in the New-York Gazette, which Journal has not been printed here, and only a Part in the Papers of any other Government.—The Articles in ſaid Journal may properly be called INTELLIGENCE VERY EXTRAORDINARY—many of them being of an extraordinary Nature—ſome extraordinary New to People in this Town—ſome very true—and ſome very falſe.

In Reply to this, the following appear'd in the next Boſton Gazette, publiſhed Nov. 28, viz.

Meſſrs. EDES & GILL,

IF Mr. Draper, or the elegant Editor of the Paragraph in his laſt Paper, reſpecting the JOURNAL publiſhed in New-York, can point out a ſingle Inſtance of a falſe or unfair Repreſentation of the Conduct of his Majeſty's Troops, or of any Perſon or Matter therein taken Notice of, it is deſired it may be done in the *next* Thurſday's Paper, otherwiſe Mr. Draper muſt be content to be looked upon as having attempted to deceive the Public, who have a Right to an *immediate* Recantation. N.

NEW-YORK *Chamber of Commerce*, Dec. 6, 1768.

AS mercantile ſocieties have been found very uſeful in trading cities, for promoting and encouraging commerce, adjuſting diſputes relative to trade and navigation, ſupporting induſtry, recommending ſuch laws, and eſtabliſhing ſuch regulations, as may be found neceſſary for the benefit of trade in general.

A conſiderable number of the merchants of New-York, formed themſelves into a ſociety in May laſt, and have ſince been joined by the greateſt part of the other merchants in the city, in order to advance ſo truly laudable an inſtitution.

They are called the New-York Chamber of Commerce; who meet the firſt Tueſday of every month, and regular all propoſals for the better regulating, encouraging and extending trade and navigation.

A monthly committee is appointed, who adjuſt accounts, and ſettle gratis, all diſputes between merchants and traders, which the parties may think fit to ſubmit to their deciſion.

The Chamber in general, do every thing in their power for the intereſt of the community.

A plan of the inſtitution, with the rules and regulations relating to the Chamber, and the method of admitting members, may be ſeen by applying to

ANTHONY VAN DAM, Secretary.

MRS. E. STOG

Takes this method of ſhe has taken a convenient ho Prince-Town, and propoſes boar lars at twenty pound per annu and mending. She alſo propoſes ladies, travellers, that thooſe private bly.

TO BE L

FROM the firſt day the houſe wherein Doctor W near the Exchange; it is a well fin with ſeven fire-places, a good cell well and ciſtern, with pumps in th conveniencies, and is a good ſtand f John Van Cortlandt, living near Broad-Way.

Alſo to be let by the ſaid

A number of lots of ground for a te ſonable terms, being ſituated in the out near the Bull's head tavern ——Alſo to be John Van Cortlandt, the ſnuff-mills, drying h bles, together with all the utenſils thereunto be in good order to go to work immediately, ſitua Bull's head aforeſaid.——Likewiſe to be ſold, by Van Cortlandt, a parcel of Scotch ſnuff in bladders, hogſheads of inſpected Virginia tobacco; a few pipes or deira wine, New-York diſtilled rum by the hogſhead, and refined ſugars, of all qualities, upon reaſonable terms.

New-York, 6th Dec. 1768. 53 56

New-York, December 3, 1768.

Twenty Five Pounds Reward.

ABOUT nine o'Clock laſt Sunday Night, the Store of Meſſieurs Anthony and John Bleecker, was broke open and robbed of the following Articles, beſides about £.200 in Caſh, viz. A Gold Watch, with a Gold Dial Plate; five Silver Watches; one Piece of beſt black Genoa Velvet; one Piece of black Ducape; ſeveral Dozen of Gauze and Bandanoe Handkerchiefs; three Pieces of fine Iriſh Linen; and many other Goods.

The Caſh, excluſive of £.15 in Gold, and ſome York Currency was moſtly Jerſey Money. Whoever diſcovers the Thief or Thieves, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive Twenty Five Pounds Reward, from

ANTHONY and JOHN BLEECKER.

MICHAEL POREE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

IN order to remedy the various complaints incidental to the teeth and gums, takes this method to inform the gentry and public in general, that he makes and fits natural teeth, or artificial ones, from a ſingle tooth to a whole ſet, to appear as well, and be as eaſy and uſeful as real teeth; likewiſe cleans teeth and draws ſtumps, in the eaſieſt and beſt manner; he ſells a PREPARATION for cleaning and preſerving the teeth and gums, and likewiſe cures the ſcurvy; he has a potion which is excellent for curing all diſorders in the mouth, eradicating every degree of the ſcurvy in the gums, preſerving the teeth from decaying, and rendering them beautiful, white and ſound,——Advice to the public: As the number of patients now under Doctor Forget's care in Philadelphia, prevents his viſiting the different parts of North-America for ſome time: He has given to me ſome general medicines for the benefit of thoſe whoſe buſineſs or circumſtances will not allow them to go to the Doctor.—In particular an apozem that is infallible in all degrees of intermittant Tertian, quartan and quotidian fevers.—A potion for removing all obſtructions, viſcera and womb,—which by purifying the blood, renders the whole maſs ſound and intire. Likewiſe a water that has never failed in every diſorder of the eyes, where manual operations are not required. The above medicines are to be had of Michael Poree, at Mrs. Mary Cornwell's, behind the old city-hall, with full directions for properly uſing them.

N. B. All thoſe afflicted with conſumptive diſorders, ſcrophulous or cancerous diſeaſes, dropſy, ſtone, gravel, rheumatiſm, various ſorts of the gout, ſuch as podager, ſirage, genager, ſciatica complaints, &c. &c. &c. may under God be relieved, by applying to the Doctor himſelf, at Mr. Francis Murphy's in ſpruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia 53 56

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,

The SHIP MERCURY, JAMES STEEL, Maſter; WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed: For Freight or Paſſage agree with LEWIS PINTARD, ANTHONY VAN DAM, or ſaid Maſter, on board the Ship, now lying at the New-Dock.

New-York, Dec. 7, 1768 53 46

Weſt Cheſter County, Decem. 6, 1768. BY order of John Thomas and Gilbert Bloomer, Eſqrs two of the judges of the court of common pleas of the ſaid county notice is hereby given to the creditors of Jo[illegible] jun. an inſolvent debtor, now in the gaol of the ſaid to ſhew cauſe, (if any they have) before the ſaid jud the court houſe in the White Plains, on Monday the this inſtant December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon an aſſignment of the ſaid debtor's eſtate ſhould not be to Jacobus Bleecker, Eſq; and Peter Bartine of New-Roch affignees legally appointed for the diſtribution of the ſai debtor's eſtate for the benefit of all his creditors, and the ſaid debtor be thereupon diſcharged, purſuant to the directions of the acts of legiſlature of this province, made and paſſed for the relief of inſolvent debtors 53 54

PURSUANT to an order of the worſhipful George Brewerton and Benjamin Blagge, Eſqrs. two of the judges of the Mayor's court of the city and county of New-York, upon the petition of Samuel Benſon of the city of New-York, houſe carpenter, an inſolvent debtor and ſeveral of his creditors; notice is hereby given by the petitioners to all the creditors of the ſaid Samuel Benſon, to ſhew cauſe, (if any they have) on Thurſday the 19th day of December inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the ſame day, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid George Brewerton, why an aſſignment of the ſaid Samuel Benſon's eſtate ſhould not be made to Moſes Sherwood, purſuant to the prayer of the ſaid petition and the ſaid Samuel Benſon be thereupon diſcharged, agreeable to the directions of ſeveral acts of this colony, in ſuch caſe made and provided. Dated this 5th day of December, 1768.

...ORNER.

...ry Correſpondents.

...ly found and underſtood.

...thou idle fooliſh thing!
...dvantage thou doſt bring;
...u'rt all pretenſion vain,
...at for the ſake of gain.
...ll to all pretend,
...o be a friend.

...mproved.

...xiom young and fair,
...r Anthony's pious care;
...er *Sol* had run
...each bore a ſon:
...anſwer theſe miſdeeds,
...uperior pleads,
...Sir, to improve were given,
...n'd,—ſo well my care has thriven:
ſmiled, and took the Fryar to grace,
'Twas once it ſeems his Lordſhip's caſe.

ACROSTIC.

AIN fops on glittering follies ſet their Mind,
In riches miſers hope true bliſs to find;
R akes, the low joys of loveleſs dalliance prize,
T o wine the drunkard with impatience flies:—
U nthinking mortals cannot, will not ſee,
E ternal happineſs contain'd in me.

TO BE SOLD, By
EZEKIEL FORMAN,

Living in Princetown, in the Province of New-Jerſey, (at private Sale only,) the following Tracts of LAND, MILLS, &c.

THE noted, valuable, and pleaſant farm whereon he now lives, containing 310 acres of land; about 150 of which is well timbered, and a ſufficient quantity of good meadow ground. The buildings and improvements are nearly as follows, viz. A ſtone dwelling houſe two ſtories high, ninety feet in length, by twenty-five; five rooms on the lower floor, and as many fire-places; ſix rooms on the ſecond floor (excluſive of the ſervants lodging rooms) three of which have fire-places; with one of the beſt and moſt convenient cellars and dairy room;—the whole, plain, but neatly finiſhed; to which there is as good a kitchen garden as a purchaſer could wiſh to have, two hundred and thirty two feet in length by one hundred and twenty, boarded round in the beſt manner with white cedar boards, and red cedar poſts; the front neatly paled. A well finiſhed Dutch barn, forty four by forty feet; with a building adjoining it, principally calculated for ſtabling horn cattle, forty four by twenty two feet, which will conveniently hold twelve or fourteen ton of hay over head. A good waggon houſe, a frame cider houſe, thirty two by by twenty four feet, a wheel mill and ſcrew preſs; all the works covered, and granaries over head fitted for different ſorts of grain, alſo for houſing of apples, &c. One of the beſt framed corn cribs, large enough to hold a thouſand buſhels of corn; a poultry houſe conveniently finiſhed, twenty by fourteen feet; large five pole barracks, covered with cedar; all the buildings new, covered with cedar, and in the beſt repair. A good apple orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, viz. Pippin, ſpitzenburgh, green apple, red ſtreak, houſe apple, vandevere, &c alſo the common fruit of ungrafted trees; a young peach orchard of ſix hundred trees, a fine collection of cherries in perfection (meaning in the ſeaſon of them) and a nurſery coming on of the beſt grafted fruit, plumbs, pears, cherries, &c. With as good water as in the world, both from a well and a ſpring, near the houſe; pleaſantly ſituated on the main road between Philadelphia, and New-York, and nearly in the center.

ALSO, a ſet of mills, near Kingſton, in ſaid province, fifteen miles from Trenton, and ſame diſtance from Brunſwick; two pair of ſtones, in good repair, conveniently ſituated for merchant and country work. Alſo, a houſe and lot in Princeton, very convenient for a merchant's ſhop, or tradeſman;—ſaid houſe will be rented if not ſold before next ſpring. It is the houſe wherein the ſaid Forman formerly kept ſtore, and ſuppoſed to be the beſt ſtand for buſineſs in the town; the ſhelves are all ſtanding, and is perhaps one of the beſt ſtore rooms to be found; there is alſo upon ſaid lot a good ware-houſe, and ſmoke-houſe. Alſo a houſe and lot in Kingſton, very convenient for a tavern;—the beſt houſe in that town, and will be ſold for leſs than half its value, if ſuch a purchaſer offers. Alſo a tract of wood land of 150 acres, lying near South River bridge, and within half a mile of the river. Good bonds, upon intereſt, will be taken for the whole, or any part of the purchaſe money, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

GARRAT NOEL,

Importation by the Albany, Capt. Richards, amongſt which are the following

LAW BOOKS.

LR William's, Lord Raymond's, Stranges, Modern, Salkield's, Holt's, Ventree's, Keeble's, Vaughn's, Keyling's, Croke's, Dyers, and Burrows's Reports; Blackſtone's Commentaries, Lilly's Entries Lilly's Conveyancer, Laws of Corporations Foſter's Crown Law, Barne's Notes, Rolls Abridgment Hawkins Plea, Swinburn on Wills, Practical Regiſter, Plowdon's Commentaries, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium, Law of Awards, Complete Sheriff, Wood's Inſtitutes, Bacon's Abridgment Complete, Principles of Equity, and Attorney's Pocket Book.

ALSO,

The Complete Farmer, or General Hiſtory of Huſbandry in all its Branches,—illuſtrated with a great Variety of Folio Copper Plates finely engraved,—By a Society of Gentlemen, Members of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

☞ The Liſt of the Army is juſt come to Hand. 52 55

New-York, November 22, 1768.

JOHN A. STEWART,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, That he intends to cure all diſtempers in horſes, and has for ſeveral years paſt been a practitioner in that art, both in Germany and America, and never fail'd of giving ſatisfaction to all who employed him, both in phyſical and chirugical cures: He alſo cures all diſeaſes in black cattle, ſheep, &c. He ſells a powder which is an excellent ſpecifick for keeping horſes from any infection, and at the ſame time makes them ſtrong and healthy, by giving the horſe two table ſpoon fulls twice in the week; The price of this valuable medicine is only three ſhillings per pound.

He likewiſe prepares and ſells a powder for removing the botts from horſes, and gives them immediate relief in the cholick, and all inward pains; price four ſhillings the lb. Alſo he ſells a powder for race horſes, and a powder which cures moſt diſtempers, incident to cows; price three ſhillings the pound.

N. B. The above medicines are ſold by the ſaid JOHN A. STEWART, at Mr. Michael Houſworth's, in Broad-ſtreet, next door to Meſſrs. Robertſon's Printing-Office. He will attend gentlemen when and where they pleaſe, and to ſee their horſes and give his advice. 52 55

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negro Wench of about 20 Years of Age, for want of Employment only, underſtands all Kinds of Houſe-Work, and a little of Cookery; Inquire of the Printer.

FOR LONDON,
The SHIP ALBANY,
William Richards, Maſter;

WILL ſail with all convenient Speed:—For Freight or Paſſage apply to Mr. CHARLES M'EVERS, or ſaid Maſter on board.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1768. (52 55)

City of *New-York*, *New-Street*, (the Upper End)
October 31, 1768.

CAVE JONES,

CONVEYANCER and SCRIVENER.

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public in general, that having ſerved a regular Clerkſhip to the Profeſſion of the Law in LONDON, and aſſiſted for four Years thereafter, the firſt Practitioners there; He in that Time acquired the juſt Knowledge of the above Buſineſs, and will in future prepare (in a perfect Manner) *Deeds* for the abſolute Conveyance of Property, *Mortgages*, *Wills*, *Deeds of Gift*, *Articles of Copartnerſhip*, and all other Inſtruments of Writing, to ſuch Effect, as to prevent Diſputes and litigious Law-Suits, upon Terms (even at this dreary Time) no Way exceptionable. Particulars whereof will be made known upon Application at his Abode as above. He would alſo aſſiſt Merchants, or others, in collecting their Monies, either upon Commiſſion or Agreement. And will ſolicit Caſh, if upon indiſputable Security in this Province. The Subſcriber humbly hopes to receive Encouragement from thoſe capacitated, as being truly willing to aſſiſt all in indigent Circumſtances, ſo far as may poſſibly prove in his Power. Any Favour conferred, will be moſt thankfully received, and ever gratefully acknowledged, by

The Publick's truly obedient,
And very humble Servant,
CAVE JONES.

☞ *No evident Service rendered, no Reward requeſted. Strict Secrecy may be depended upon.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Hayman Levy, when an inſolvent Debtor, are deſired for the laſt Time, to pay the ſame unto JOHN ALSOP, one of the Aſſignees, on or before the firſt Day of January next, or they will be ſued without further Notice; and all thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts proved.

New-York, November, 1768. 50 53

FOR NEWRY,
The Brig CORNELIA,
Nicholas Bogart, Maſter;

HAS chief Part of her Cargo engaged, and will ſail ſoon: For Freight or Paſſage, apply to HENRY C. BOGART, or ſaid Maſter. 54 53

Wants a Freight for any of the Weſt-India Iſlands, or to be ſold,

THE Snow JENNY, about 200 Tons Burthen: For Particulars, inquire of Reuben Fairchild, on board ſaid Snow, lying at Mr. Robert Murray's-Wharf, or at Mr. Obadiah Wells's, Freſh-Water.

WHEREAS the Rev. John Smith, Miniſter of the Goſpel in Rye and the White Plains, is poſſeſſed of a Piece of Skill for the help of diſtracted Perſons, and has been for many Years ſucceſsful in the Cure of them, but being advanced in Years and very infirm,—has therefore communicated his Skill to his Son William Hooker Smith, who hereby informs the Public, that he lives at the White Plains, and is ready to ſerve in ſuch Caſes, on reaſonable Terms; any Perſons whoſe Friends or Relations may ſtand in Need of his Relief and Help in ſo deplorable a Caſe, either at his own Houſe or elſewhere: And as my Father has relieved a Number of Perſons who have been given up as incurable, who have been under the Direction of the ableſt Phyſicians in New-York and elſewhere, and as this is a peculiar Piece of Skill, beſide the common Practice; I ſhall be obliged to any Perſon of the Faculty that will recommend. I would further inform the Public, that I can almoſt infallibly determine the curable Perſons by an Examination of the Age, Inclination, Conſtitution, Shape and Make of the Head, &c. for Particulars, any Perſon deſirous may inquire of Mr. Iſaac Rykeman, in New-York. WILLIAM HOOKER SMITH.

White Plains, Sept. 29, 1768. 44 63

Five Dollars Reward,

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, on Monday night the 14th inſtant, from Mr. Butler's, at South-Amboy ferry ſtage houſe, a priſoner for theft, who had ſome time before been taken up, the ſtolen goods fonnd upon him, and confined in Philadelphia gaol, on an advertiſement, wherein the perſon of the thief is thus deſcribed, viz—He calls himſelf William Green, and gave the following account, That he is an Engliſhman, a fuller by trade, ſail'd from England in April laſt, arrived at Philadelphia, came from thence enquiring for employment, thro' New-Jerſey and New-York, from whence he went to Greenwich in Connecticut, where he was hired by the ſubſcriber for a month. He is a ſlender, middle ſized man, round breaſted, ſtrait limbed, not full faced, has blewiſh eyes, thin lips, not a large noſe, and has dark brown or black hair, tied behind, and the locks on his temples curled: He ſpends freely at a tavern, uſes little or no bad language, is much of a ſongſter, and appears ſomewhat genteel. He wore a check'd ſhirt, a claret coloured coat, a fine cloth ſcarlet waiſtcoat, a pair of buckſkin breeches, all ſomewhat worn, a black neckcloth, thread ſtockings, a pair of new pumps, too large, & braſs buckles.

And whereas the ſubſcriber on notice of the confinement of the ſaid thief, applied, received him from the gaol, (together with the goods he had ſtolen) and was conducting him to Connecticut, to receive his trial; at the ferry houſe aforeſaid, at his earneſt requeſt the irons which hurt and galled his wriſts, were taken off; when afterwards the ſubſcriber being at ſupper, a man at the table was taken ill and died within 3 or 4 minutes after, which occaſioned ſome hurry, and engaged the attention of the company—during which the priſoner made his eſcape. He has the additional mark, to the above deſcription—that his wriſts are galled. He had no caſh with him. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid priſoner or delivers him to either of us the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

JOSEPH GALPIN.
50 53 JOHN GREEN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned not to harbour, conceal, or carry off ſaid Green, at their peril.

Greenwich in Connecticut, November 17, 1768.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James M'Evers, late of this city, merchant, deceas'd, by book, bond, or note, are requeſted to make ſpeedy ſettlement of the ſame with Charles M'Evers; and thoſe having demands on ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be immediately ſettled.

ELIZABETH M'EVERS, Executrix.
CHARLES M'EVERS, } Executors
CHARLES WD. APTHORPE, }

CHARLES M'EVERS,

Intending to carry on the buſineſs of his late brother, deſires to inform thoſe who have been heretofore ſupplied at his ſtores; that he has now on hand, A large and ſeaſonable aſſortment of European and India goods, and that they will be diſpoſed of on the uſual terms. 47—

WE the ſubſcribers having lately erected a Nailery in this city, do acquaint the public, that we have now by us for ſale, a quantity of ſingle and double deck nails, twenty penny, 24 penny, ſheathing and drawing nails; and propoſe, on the ſhorteſt notice, to make any ſuch kinds of other nails, as may be wanting: City and country merchants, ſhip chandlers, &c. may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms, by the publick's humble ſervants.

WILLIAM USTICK,
HUBERT VAN WAGANEN,
50 53 HENRY USTICK.

WHEREAS UNDERHILL HORTON a young Man of about 21 Years of Age, dark Complexion, of few Words, but ſpeaks quick and ſomewhat thick, without any known Cauſe but his own Humour, left his Father's Houſe, on the White-Plains, Weſt-Cheſter County and Province of New-York, in June laſt, and has not ſince been heard of by his Friends, who ſuppoſe he is gone to Sea, or may have changed his Name to prevent being known. This is therefore, if it gets to his Hand or Knowledge, to inform him, that if he will return to his Father, he will be kindly received, and find Things greatly to his Advantage: And any Perſons who may chance to meet with him, are requeſted to endeavour to perſuade him to return home,—He being of a Temper eaſily perſuaded to almoſt any Thing. It will be taken as a Favour if any Perſon who has ſeen or known any Thing of him, will inform his Father, the Subſcriber, in Weſt-Cheſter, or the Printer at the Exchange, New-York. CALEB HORTON.

New-York, November 14, 1768. 50 53

STRAY'D or ſtolen from the paſture of Capt. Abraham Hatfield, on the White Plains, in Weſt Cheſter County, on the 1ſt of this Inſtant, A dark brown horſe, about 13 hands 3 inches high, two hind and fore feet white, and a white blaze on the forehead, branded on the near buttock, with a heart, no letter in it, and is a well made horſe, a good trotter, but no pacer. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have five pounds reward; but if the ſaid horſe has ſtray'd, three dollars on delivering the horſe to ſaid Hatfield, or Jonathan Fowler, at Eaſt Cheſter. 50 53

L. KILBRUN's
PAINT STORE,
At the White-Hall, NEW-YORK.
HATH FOR SALE,

WHITE lead	Vermillion
Spaniſh brown	Pruſſian blue
Yellow oaker	White Vitriol
Verdigriſe	Spaniſh whiting
Red lead	Paint bruſhes,
Linſeed oil	And all ſorts of crown
White varniſh	Window-glaſs.
Spirits of turpentine	

Alſo portrait painter's colours, canvas, hair and Fitch pencils, tools and gilt carv'd frames for portraits; leaf-gold, and ſilver, do. &c. 35—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.